

The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Of Illinois.

JOHN S. RHEA.

Makes a Ringing Speech To a Large Crowd of Voters.

At 10 o'clock Monday the opera-house in Marion was crowded to overflowing with people who had come from all parts of this and from Livingston and Caldwell counties to hear John S. Rhea speak. Mr. O. M. James in an appropriate manner and with well-chosen words introduced the speaker, who for an hour and a half, had the closest attention of the vast audience, and as the brilliant speaker drove the darts of truth home, the cheering was deafening. He said that he came to abase nobody, to speak insulting to no one. He accorded to every one of his hearers honestly of purpose and the desire for honest constitutional government, economically administered, spreading its blessings upon all classes alike. This should be the aim of all patriots, but there were differences of opinions as to how best to secure this end. These differences give rise to the issues of the campaign, and it were these issues he desired to discuss, and every honest intelligent man, should forget the past animosities, engendered by a cruel war, and look squarely at the affairs of to-day, and vote for that which subserves the interest of himself, his neighbor and his neighbor.

The question of free coinage of silver is one of the issues. The Democratic party is for free coinage, but not in that sense which enables the silver mine owner of the west to dig 70 tons of silver and have the government stamp upon it: This is a dollar," and compel the Kentucky farmer to give \$1.00 worth of wheat, or corn or pork for it, but it professes to be, a dollar's worth of silver. This was the Democratic platform. The question of national banks was discussed by the Third party speaker. These institutions were chartered when almost one half of the country had not representatives in Congress, and had been inaugurated and maintained by the Republican party, and the Democracy was in no wise responsible for the system. In 1888 upon a proposition favorable to these banks, 103 of 107 Democrats in Congress voted against them. At the same time Gen. Weaver, the Third party candidate for President, was a member of Congress, and he signalized his failure to vote on this question, but he left evidence of how he stood. (Here the speaker read from the Congressional record, a portion of Gen. Weaver's speech extolling the national banks, and abusing the Democrats for opposing them.

The speaker then entered upon a discussion of the tariff and his arguments were clear cut, clean and simply unanswerable. The want of space prevents us from referring to them at length. He said no citizen would pay more, town, county or State tax than was necessary to support these governments, economically administered. The same rule should apply to the Federal government, but such was not the case; a tax was levied not only to support the government but to aid the manufacturers of the east and north.

This high tariff was levied as an exigency of the war and under promise of abolition, but now it was maintained for the sole benefit of the corporate capital to enable them to charge more for their goods, than they could otherwise get. For this they promised a home market for all the farmers of the south and west produced. "Let us tax you," they said to the farmer "and we will buy your produce, at high prices. The tax had been levied and collected, but where now is that great home market. The farmers' products had gone down, wheat once worth \$1.50 per bushel was now selling at 60 cents. The price of this article was not fixed at home, but in Liverpool, and the farmer must sell his produce at that price, while the manufacturer kept out competition by tariff and sold his produce at his own price. But you are told the tariff paid by the foreigner; if so, why was the tariff taken off of sugar, why not let the foreigner continue to pay, and who did the taking off reduce the price? To illustrate a farmer takes \$600 worth of wheat to England, sells it and with the \$600 buys goods that would cost him at home \$500. When he brings them to New York, a custom house officer meets him and demands \$300 the import duty paid. The man may tell

the officer that McKinley said in his speech that the foreigner pays the tax, but the officer never lets the goods come ashore until the man pays the \$300. Thus it is that the farmer must sell his produce at foreign prices, and buy his supplies at prices fixed by the combines and trusts of protection.

In levying this tax classes were made, for instance, the Standard Oil Co., might and does buy the high taxed oil, but its goods in it, and ship to Europe to sell, it then went to the Secretary of the Treasury and demanded a return of the tax it had paid. The sum was refunded to this great combine, but the farmer might go and ask a refunding of the tax on the oil he had used, but he was turned away. The fisherman of New England, under the McKinley bill, got the tax he paid on salt, refunded, but the farmer gets none for the salt he uses on pork. Thus there is a partiality in the system. It is unfair and unjust to treat one class better than another.

The Third party people cry out per capita, and want more money; this would not abate the evil of such class legislation, no matter what the per capita was so long as the eastern manufacturer was permitted to gather the money from the people, the people could not maintain the per capita. Abolish this class legislation, let the people keep the money they earn, do not tax them to death to make the millionaire manufacturer richer still, and times will be better.

The force bill was discussed, and the evils sure to follow such legislation depicted by the speaker. He paid a rare tribute to the ladies, many of whom were present, and closed his speech, amidst the wildest applause.

Patriotic Salem.

Salem observed Columbus day in a truly patriotic spirit. The school, in conjunction with the veterans, raised a big flag. An excellent address was delivered by Mr. Chas. Evans, the teacher. The address was full of the spirit of patriotism and fine thoughts. It was highly complimented on all sides. Miss Maudie Roney recited the Columbus ode and acquitted herself handsomely. Mr. Pringle, the oldest citizen in Livingston county, having passed his 95th birthday, recited a poem, appropriate to the occasion, and sang one of the old stirring war songs of 1812. This was one of the best portions of the programme and notwithstanding his many years, Mr. Pringle entered into the spirit of the occasion in a way which showed that age had no wise diminished his love for his country. The managers of the affair deserve credit for the admirable programme and the perfect way in which it was carried out.

From the Election Law.

HOW TO VOTE.

Any person desiring to vote and legally entitled to vote at such election shall give his name and residence to the clerk holding the ballot, who shall write the same upon the main stub of the ticket in the blank places provided therefor. Such officer shall then mark upon the secondary stub the elector's registered number, in all precincts in which a registration law is in force, and in all other precincts the elector's full name, and the stub book for this purpose shall take the place of a poll book. The clerk shall then detach the ballot, with the secondary stub attached, from the main stub, and write his own name on the back thereof, and hand it thus indorsed, to the elector. The elector shall give him one, and shall give explanation of the manner of voting. On receipt of his ballot, the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the room, retire alone to one of the voting booths, as provided, and shall prepare his ballot by marking in the appropriate square a crossmark (X). If the elector marks more than one, he is persons to be elected to an office, or if, for any reason, it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for an office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot shall be rejected for any technical error which does not make it impossible to determine the voter's choice.

Before leaving the voting booth the elector shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon, except the indorsements and the fac-simile of the signature of County Clerk and the signature of Election Clerk must be disclosed. He shall deliver to one of the judges the ballot, who shall detach the second stub bearing the elector's registered number or name, and deposit the ballot in the ballot box. The secondary stubs shall be preserved until the polls are closed, and shall then be destroyed before the ballot box is opened. He shall mark and vote his ballot without undue delay, and shall leave said room as soon as he has voted. No such elector shall be allowed to occupy a voting booth already occupied by another, or to occupy a voting booth for more than three minutes, in case all such booths are in use and electors are waiting to occupy the same, or to speak to or to converse with any one, except as herein provided.

Frederick, Have just returned from Cincinnati, where we have picked up a fine stock of midsummer goods, all at closing out prices. If you will call on us and we don't prove to you entire satisfaction that we sell you better goods and for less money than any other store "living" we will pay you \$3 per day for the time your team was hauling you in. If

white within such room. No elector, not an officer of elections, shall be allowed to enter within said room at any one time than there are voting booths provided.

Every elector who does not vote a ballot delivered to him by the clerk shall, before leaving the polling room, return such ballot to such clerk; and any voter who shall attempt to leave the room with a ballot in his possession shall at once be arrested on demand of either of the judges, and shall be fined therefor not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. If any elector spoil or deface a ballot by mistake, so that it cannot be used, he may return it, and receive in place thereof one other ballot; and the fact shall be noted by the clerk by writing the word "spoiled" on the stub and spoiled ballot.

If any elector shall show his ballot, or any part thereof, to any other person, after the same shall have been marked, so as to disclose any of the candidates voted for, such ballot shall not be deposited in the ballot box. A minute of such occurrence shall be made on the stub book, and such person shall not be allowed to vote thereafter. If a voter shall offer to vote a ballot so folded as not to disclose the indorsements thereon, including the signature of the election clerk, the judges shall direct him to return to the booth and fold his ballot properly.

HOW TO MARK BALLOTS.

It is only necessary for the voter to make a cross mark (X) to indicate for whom he votes, and this cross mark (X) must not be made with anything except the stencil or stamp that will be found in the booth.

If a voter wants to vote a straight Democratic ticket, he takes the rubber stamp or stencil found in the booth and makes the (X) just under the rooster inside the square. If he wants to vote a Republican ticket straight, the (X) must be made under the rooster, and a cross mark in the small square opposite to the right of the name of the candidate of the other party, for whom he desires to vote, and this will cast his vote for every name in the Democratic column except in the races in which he has made a cross mark (X) opposite the name of the candidate of another party.

Miss Sadie Webber, of Crittenden, was visiting in town last Saturday and says she has 56 scholars in her school at Jackson's school house.

The showers that have kept the du laid for the past week or two have made it more pleasant to live.

Miss Nellie Wiggin has been on the sick list for the past two or three weeks.

Don't forget to renew your subscription for the PRESS.

The C. C. C. is building a stock barn built with forty stalls, 8x10 feet; building 57x80; 26 feet high and will be occupied by 40 creamery cows. Stock of any kind, to be profitable, needs shelter as well as feed.

Joe Doorn lost a good horse last week.

Philip Deloe wants to buy two good young mares.

W. C. Glenn wants to sell to sell a good mae.

Stone will get the largest majority candidate for Congress ever got in the district, and J. B. Weaver, the Populist's candidate for President, will not get over 30 electoral votes; Cleveland 226 without Indians, only leaving 187 for all the balance of the candidates.

Rev R. W. Morehead failed to fill his appointment here last Sunday. J. S. Buckner conducted the services in his stead. Text, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Observer.

Last week a sensation in Tennessee politics developed. John H. McDowell is the great mastodon of the Third party in that State. He is the leader, the adviser, the developer and the all in all. G. W. Hill is the Tennessee member of the National Republican Committee. Jo J. Irvin is the editor of the Knoxville Republican, the leading Republican paper of the State. These are the *dramatis personae*.

By means of a letter written by Irvin to Hill, and Hill's answer to it, found their way into the papers. These letters, in substance, state that McDowell had, for \$10,000, cash in hand paid, \$5,000 to be paid ten days before the election, and the further consideration that the Republican members of the next legislature of Tennessee should support McDowell for United States Senator, agreed to do all in his power to turn the State over to the Republicans. He was to bring out Buchanan for Governor as to divide the Democrats and give the Republican a chance, and to turn electoral vote of the State over to Harrison. Irvin got uneasy about the matter, and wrote a long letter to Hill and among other things said: "If he will sell out to us, might he not sell out a little later. When Irvin and Hill were confronted, with the letters, Irvin owned up; Hill attempted to excuse himself by saying that he signed the letter without knowing what was in it.

Yours truly,
A. L. CRUCE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. FRANKS a candidate for Sheriff of Crittenden county, subject to the action of the Republican party. He will appreciate your vote and influence.

We are authorized to announce A. C. MOORE a candidate for Commonwealth Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District. Election November, 1892.

To the Voters of Crittenden County. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party. I have for twenty four years stood with the rank and file of the party, and with them borne the beat and burden of the day, in doing so, I simply expressed my conviction of the policy of the two great parties of the country. While I am a democrat I have always cheerfully recognized the right of my neighbor and all kinds of country produce.

June 13, 1892

J. M. Jean & Son, the spot cash

dealers, will at all times pay

the highest market price in cash for

eggs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks

and all kinds of country produce.

THE CARNIVAL OF LOW PRICES HAS BEGUN.

MARCH RIGHT ALONG TO

HEADQUARTERS

Where you will find good goods and lots of them, and prices are so low that all can buy. We are way on top in styles and quality. So come to us and be benefitted.

OUR CLOTHING

From the little boy up to the farmer are

Low Down,

And They Will Suit.



OUR HATS

Are just what you want, and are very cheap.

So if it is Good Goods, Nice Styles and Low Prices you are after, you must come to

PIERCE, YANDELL, GUGENHEIM, CO.

RED FRONT.

Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? Thousands say Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has cured us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anæmia and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowe, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

DICK PICKENS,
TOM MCCONNELL,
JIM HUBBARD, Proprietors.

Marion, - Kentucky.

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

DRY - GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves.

DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Highest Market Price For Produce.

J. B. Hubbard & Co.

my life will be the memory of what I have done for me. I have endeavored to regulate my official conduct as to be worthy of the confidence reposed in me and the honor conferred upon me. My official life is before you. If I have discharged the duties of the office with a conscientious regard for the interest of the people, without partiality to any party or shade of political belief; but treating all men exactly alike and if I have performed the work of the office properly and right I respectfully ask an endorsement at your hands.

For the next term if elected, I can promise nothing more than what I have earnestly endeavored to do in the past to faithfully and impartially discharge every duty incumbent upon me in the office; with profound gratitude for your support.

Very Respectfully,
H. A. Haynes.

To THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party. I have for twenty four years stood with the rank and file of the party, and with them borne the beat and burden of the day, in doing so, I simply expressed my conviction of the policy of the two great parties of the country. While I am a democrat I have always cheerfully recognized the right of my neighbor and all kinds of country produce.

Very Respectfully,
J. R. Finley.

June 13, 1892

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the highest market price in cash for

eggs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks

and all kinds of country produce.

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR

NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

OUR DRY GOODS

Such as Fine Dress Goods, Calicos, Ginghams and all other kinds cannot be beat. We have the prettiest, best and cheapest

CLOAKS

for ladies and children you ever saw.

In BOOTS & SHOES

we assert that we always give you the best for the money to be found in the county.

WE
ARE
NOW

As WE Have Always
Been

Went UP or DOWN

but that I have advised NOT ONLY OUR CUSTOMERS but the people of the three counties have been guided and never deceived. Have told them when to buy and when not to buy. We will now give you a few of our leading articles and prices of what we have to sell:

Car load lime, 90c per bb; for price \$1.15 before I handled it.

those knowing themselves in-
to me either by note or ac-
count come and settle at once.
Mrs. G. WOLFF.

Dr. R. Moore's
NEW
Drug Store
Is Headquarters for
The Purest, Freshest
DRUGS
ON THE MARKET
Prescriptions filled, at all
hours day or night, by a grad-
uate Pharmacist.
Next Door to Bank.

LOCAL NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27 1892.

New for corn gathering.

Fine frost Tuesday morning.

Monday was a lively day in Marion.

Read Skelton's "ad." He is sell-
ing out at cost.

I am constantly receiving the lat-
est styles of hats and novelties in
millinery goods, which I will sell at
the lowest prices.

Sallie K. Dorr's.

In the Quarterly Court J. G. Gil-
bert was given judgement against the
Southern Express Co., for the
value of the lost sample of mineral
water he shipped to the government
chemist for analysis.

We will exchange furniture for
corn.

Bennett & Guess.

A 1½ pound Irish potato is the lat-
est addition to our collection of ag-
ricultural jumbos. It grew in Mr.
H. F. Ray's patch, and he says that
he has 1000 more like it.

Read Skelton's "ad." He is sell-
ing out at cost.

I am constantly receiving the lat-
est styles of hats and novelties in
millinery goods, which I will sell at
the lowest prices.

Sallie K. Dorr.

Tuesday Dr. R. W. Taylor filed a
suit asking to be divorced from Mrs.
N. B. Taylor. The plaintiff states
that the defendant left his house and
home, or abandoned him, and this is
the ground for the divorce.

Read Skelton's "ad." He is sell-
ing out at cost.

Dr. J. D. Smith, Prohibition Can-
didate for Congress, will address the
people of Marion and vicinity Fri-
day night, the 28th inst. The sub-
ject of his discourse will be the sup-
pression of "blind tigers" and the
enforcement of Prohibition. Ladies
as well as gentlemen, cordially invited.

"Second—Even if an order striking
an injunction suit from the dock-
et is to be treated as dissolving the
injunction an appeal from the order
with supersedes continues the injunc-
tion in force."

The situation of the matter may
be summed up as follows:

The precinct votes on the local
option question, the election board
counts the vote and held that
local option carried. Before the
certificate of election was filed, Doss
& Robertson filed a suit to force the
election board to purge the polls,
and enjoined it from spreading the
certificate, and then filed a petition
alleging that it was a fraudulent
vote, a wrong county; in short charg-
ing that the election was illegally
held. The injunction suit was taken
before Judge Givens at Morganfield
and he dissolved the injunction, this
decision was reversed by the court
of appeals and the injunction revived.

At the next term of Circuit Court at
Marion the case charging fraud in
the election was stricken from the
docket by Judge Givens. The de-
fendants appealed the case and it is
now pending in the court of appeals.

Wednesday Messrs. Granville
Clement and W. P. Maxwell met at
the Clerk's office and arranged for a
foot race to take place Nov. 12. Mr.
C. is 84 years old and his competitor
in the race is 78. The distance to
be run is 100 yards. R. W. Wilson
is backing the elder gentleman, and
the Press Mr. Maxwell. Who will
you bet?

County Court Orders.

The will of Mary J. Bennett was
filed and R. H. Cooksey was ap-
pointed curator.

R. A. Moore qualified as notary
public.

J. H. Robertson was appointed road
overseer.

To-morrow Messrs. J. W. Blue, Jr.
J. A. Moore and P. S. Maxwell will
visit the poor house farm. They
compose a commission appointed by
the Court of Claims to sell the prop-
erty and invest the proceeds in prop-
erty suitable for like purposes near
Marion. Their trip to-morrow is to
inspect the farm and fix a price upon it.

Burned to Death.

The Stewards of the Marion Cir-
cuit of the Methodist church held a
meeting at this place yesterday to
make the assessments for the preachers
salary for this conference year.

The assessments were made as fol-
lows: Marion, \$20; Hurricane, \$25;
Siloam, \$10; Hills Chapel, \$50.
Twenty per cent of this amount goes
to the Presiding Elder.

Mr. J. H. Hillyard, of this place
and Miss Pheobe Lambert, of Hen-
derson will be united in marriage to
day at 12 o'clock, in the first Pres-
byterian church at Henderson.

After the ceremony they will visit
a number of Western cities, and
after the tour will come to their
beautiful home in Marion. Their
trip with numerous other friends
extends congratulation and best
wishes.

There was a Cuban party at
Mr. G. C. Jr.'s Friday night.

Quite a number of patriotic people,
old and young, gathered at the hos-
pitable home shortly after nightfall,
and two hours were pleasantly spent.

Recitations and reading, appropriate
to the occasion were made. Patriotic
music was made and break-
fast together it was a pleasant evening
for those who were present.

Deeds Recorded.

R. W. Wilson to C. D. Shaw, 27 acres
for \$216.

W. P. Maxwell to W. P. Hardin, 71
acres for \$500.

D. J. Travis to S. A. Simpson, 93
acres for \$800.

J. B. Hughes to W. P. Maxwell, 38
acres for \$250.

A. T. Capps to L. Litchfield 26 acres
for \$150.

Mattie Condit to W. T. Terry, in-
terest in land for \$475.

R. W. Wood to Wm. Hubbard, 55
acres for \$220.

B. M. G. Heath to Robt. Heath, in-
terest in land for \$5.

B. M. G. Heath to Robt. Heath, 100
acres for \$100.

D. H. Walker to A. Woody, interest
in land for \$75.

Jno. W. Mabry to J. P. Taber, 18
acres for \$100.

THE DISTILLERS WIN.

The Local Option Law Not Yet
in Force in Marion Precinct.

The Superior Court last week ren-
dered a decision in the case of the
Commonwealth vs Doss & Robert-
son. The grand jury returned
thirty indictments against these dis-
tillers, charging them with violating
the local option law. By agreement
one of the cases was taken to the
Superior Court, and during the pen-
dency of that case in that court the
distillers refrained from selling
liquor by the quart. The Superior
court reverses the judgement of
Judge Givens in fining the distillers
for violating the law. The follow-
ing is the decision of the Superior
Court:

"First—The local option law does
not become operative in any county
or district which has voted in favor
of putting it into operation until
after the entry upon the records of
the County Court of the certificate
of the examining board as to the re-
sult of the vote. And an entry of
the certificate by the clerk in violation
of an injunction prohibiting him from
making the entry has no effect, and the law can not, therefore
become operative by virtue of such
an entry. And this is true although
the clerk acted in obedience to an
order of the judge of the County
Court, the judge as well as the clerk
having been enjoined. Nor is it mat-
terial that they were not enjoined
as judge and clerk, as the injunction
operated upon them as persons and
not as officers, and was properly so
directed.

"Second—Even if an order striking
an injunction suit from the dock-
et is to be treated as dissolving the
injunction an appeal from the order
with supersedes continues the injunc-
tion in force."

The first intelligence of Mrs. Har-
rison's death was communicated to
the newspaper reporters who were
grouped in rooms assigned to the
clerical force of the Executive Man-
sion by Mr. Montgomery, an employee.

He notified the press associations
simultaneously that death occurred at
1:45, but at this juncture Private
Secretary Halford, who witnessed
Mrs. Harrison's death said that the
exact time was 1:40 and it was so
communicated. Lieutenant Parker
was also present when Mrs. Har-
rison passed away, and he said in
speaking to the newspaper men that it
occurred without a struggle. Private
Secretary Halford immediately
notified all the Cabinet officers, who
are out of town of Mrs. Harrison's
death.

Mrs. C. O. Shankland, of Hender-
son, spent Sunday with relatives in
Marion.

Mr. S. C. Haynes has been sick
several days. He is confined to his
room.

Messrs. L. Hibbs and J. P. Nel-
son, of Birdsville, were in town
Tuesday.

Mr. W. L. Kennedy and wife, of
Lola, are guests of friends in Ma-
rion.

Mr. B. F. McMicane will go to
Louisville to morrow to have his
eyes treated by an oculist.

Mr. J. B. Cardin left for Ft
Worth, Tex., Tuesday to spend a
couple of weeks with relatives.

Mrs. Nannie Guess and Miss
Angie Surrine, of Princeton, were
the guests of T. C. Guess' family
last week.

Miss Mattie Cannon will leave in
a few days for Nashville to attend
school. She is qualifying herself
for missionary work.

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Lola, are guests of

THAT TOOK TO DUTY.
THE TWO DOLLARS IS PARTLY PAID
BY THE HOME GROWER.

The Poor Cigar Smoker Also Has a Share
of the Badger Smokers Smoker. Because
of the Deterioration of Quality.
An Iniquitous Tax.

The importation and general use of Sumatra leaf as wrappers has, during the past ten years, built up a market for native tobaccoes, given steady employment at good wages to thousands of cigar workers, and satisfied the aesthetic taste of the millions of smokers.

This tobacco used to cost our cigar manufacturers about \$1.50 before the market began to feel the effects of the McKinley bill early in 1890—when the price climbed to \$1.80, to \$2, on up to \$3 and above—so high that a quantity of 1890 Sumatra leaf recently sold for \$4 per pound. The supply here of Sumatra and leaf tobaccoes is largely held by speculators who get artificial prices—the duty as usual fostering combines. The Cigar Smokers' Journal of Sept. 10, announces the completion of a leaf tobacco trust in Cincinnati, which will be incorporated in New Jersey, and the same journal of Sept. 17, reprints from the New York Tribune a list of fifty-six millionaires who have made their fortunes in the tobacco industry, mostly by speculating in Sumatra.

Not only did the use of Sumatra wrappers build up the industry here, but when the duty was light, encouraged small manufacturers who could always to certain extent get a supply of good wrapping tobacco at a fair price. Before the introduction of Sumatra the larger manufacturers would buy up the best domestic wrapping tobacco early in the season, and the small manufacturers, with but little capital to do business, were at a great disadvantage. With a high duty the tendency is to again put the manufacture of cigars into the hands of large manufacturers and monopolists. Thus in 1890, when the McKinley bill took effect, nearly all the large manufacturers had an eighteen months or two years supply of Sumatra leaf in hand, while small manufacturers had only a few months supply, and soon had to use wrappers at \$2.50 or \$2.75 and compete with wrappers that cost \$1 less per pound.

This duty at once increased the wholesale price of cigars from \$2 to \$5 on five cent goods—perhaps seven-eighths of all. Then the trade everywhere became demoralized and manufacturers were compelled to use cheaper “fillers,” to make smaller cigars and in other ways to deteriorate their goods. Often they resorted to this by reducing wages. The effect upon the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 consumers has been devastating. That they still demand Sumatra wrapped cigars is seen from the fact that there has been no great diminution in the imports of Sumatra tobacco. The effect then has been bad upon the millions of cigar smokers; upon the tens of thousands of cigar workers, and upon thousands of small manufacturers, and is a doubtful boon to hundreds of large manufacturers.

Now it so happens that Connecticut to-day is the only state that has produced, since 1890, and have been getting good prices for their tobacco. The New York Tribune and other Republican papers have been accrediting this prosperity to McKinley so vigorously that they have even made some of the Democrats in Connecticut believe their nonsense. The United States Tobacco Journal of Sept. 19, in a two column editorial, shows that by the Tribune's own admissions Connecticut tobacco has been so improved by the use of new fertilizers that it is now “superior to any grown in America and second to none in the world.” Of course, if cigar manufacturers would not pay for Sumatra when they could get it for twenty-five to fifty cents, it is true that the better grade of tobacco grown in Connecticut is responsible for the increased prices and prosperity there. The following from this same journal forever disposes of The Tribune's nonsense:

“What benefit can the domestic producer derive from the fact that we are the only state that has produced, since 1890, and have been getting good prices under the two dollar tariff rate? That we did under the thirty-five cent rate? That the Connecticut producer received a few cents more for his crop last year? That does not prove that the domestic producer as a class received more. Connecticut produces the smallest quantity of cigar leaf. By far the largest quantity of our useful cigar leaf is produced in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin and Ohio. The domestic producer in Pennsylvania, who has a crop of 90,500 cases, against New England's 52,000 cases, received less for his last year's crop than he probably ever did. So did the Wisconsin producer for his 70,000 cases. And the New York producer got much less for his last year's than for his 1889 crop, when over 97 per cent. of the Sumatra was admitted at the thirty-five cent rate of duty. The more the Connecticut farmer got last year was therefore not due to McKinley, but to the poor quality of the cigar leaf growing states; he simply got a larger per cent. of the expense of labor in the other states, and not at the expense of the Sumatra or the Sumatra importers.”

The United States Tobacco Journal then shows that the increased duty did not catch the cigar leaf grower's vote: “Congressman LaFollette of Wisconsin, the responsible author of the two dollar outrage contained in the tobacco schedule of the McKinley bill, was aghast, and finally defeated it, while the great majority of tobacco growing states almost universally tobacco growing districts, and a Democrat was elected in his place. The Hon. W. E. Simonds, the representative of the First congressional district of Connecticut, the principal cigar leaf growing district of New England, was likewise defeated. So was the representative of the Big Flats in this state.”

On Sept. 21 The Tobacco Journal reviewed its onslaught and devoted two more columns to explaining the effects of the duty which has reduced the price of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania tobacco to an average of 10 or 12 cents a pound, and of New York and Ohio to about 10 cents, the lowest prices ever known. The following are extracts from this journal:

“It did not change the atmosphere of the tobacco. It did not change the atmosphere of the soil, so that a better grade of tobacco could be raised in competition with the foreign leaf. It did not prevent the frost from striking the tobacco before it was ready to be cut. It did not prevent the growth of the tobacco from rotting. It did not prevent a winter frost, nor even the longest for hogs to eat, for the trash will all have to be created or used for manure. And it did not raise prices.”

“The manufacturer being robust of girth a pound on his wrapper leaf by the 6th of the tobacco growers' illusion, goes with the tobacco grower by cutting down the price for his fancy labels to bare cost.”

“Sumatra has become an absolutely essential factor for the cigar industry. Otherwise no manufacturer would be

fool enough to pay \$1 for Sumatra leaf, and could not get a good market for it. Let us not practice anything like Sumatra, for neither Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania nor Wisconsin has got the soft or climate of the tropical Isle of Sumatra. Neither would our importers be such fools as to again import from 25,000 to 30,000 bales of Sumatra a year, as they did when Sumatra came in under a low tariff. But somebody has got to pay the rates in the Sumatra duty. The importers does not pay it. The manufacturer pays it, but he wants to unload the expense on others, and naturally.

At first he thought of the jobber and distributor, but both kicked and refused to share the higher expense of the McKinley tariff. The consumer—that is, the smoker—kicked likewise, and refused to pay six cents for his nickel or eleven cents for his dime cigar. There were but two other classes left to share the expense of the McKinley tariff, the cigar manufacturer and the tobacco grower. Both are being made to pay the penalty of the McKinley tariff—the cigar maker by a reduction of his wages and the tobacco grower by a squeeze in the price of his product. Wrapper leaf we cannot grow to replace the Sumatra. But we can grow exceedingly fine binders and filler leaf.

Under the low tariff the importer was willing to pay a good price for binders and a very good and even high price for fancy fillers and binders. All our domestic fancy fillers command a higher price than the low or much higher figure than most of the cigar leaf wrappers ever can. Now, however, the manufacturer has either dispensed with the use of this type of leaf, or if he utilizes it he wants it at a very low figure—at the low figure that common fillers and binders formerly sold. For the cut to be made on this class of goods now has to compensate him for the (by the McKinley tariff) raised expense of his wrapper leaf.

The fine filler and binder leaf that cigar smokers have always been raised by Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Consequently the tobacco growers of these states have to pay the penalty for the outrageous McKinley tariff rate of \$2. And compensation profits it by—and profits by it alone—because she raises some wrapper leaf which has always been in demand even under the lowest rate of duty, and because we cannot import all the wrapper leaf our extensive cigar industry stands in need of.

Admitting Ourselves to Protection. The New York Tribune of Sept. 22 says: “Protection has been our policy for thirty years. All the interests of the country are adjusted to it.” There seems to be a slight error in this statement. The interests are adjusting themselves to it, but the process is not completed. The census shows that the farms of the west and south are not yet all mortgaged, and there are a considerable number of farms in New England and the east that are not mortgaged home made, and yet are not yet adjusted home made, and yet are not yet adjusted.

The adjusting in this line could be continued two or three more decades before all farmers would be tenants of our millionaire landholders. Neither is the adjustment perfected in manufacturing interests. It is true that in most cases manufacturers have formed trusts to prevent competition and enable them to reap the benefits of high duties, but in a few cases manufacturers have been slow to grasp the situation and take advantage of the duty imposed upon them, which causes them actually continue to compete with each other, and that the summer sometimes goes greater at the “cheap” and “inexpensive” price prevailing in Europe. The McKinley bill is doing its work better and faster than the old protective tariff measures, and if left alone might complete the adjustment by the end of this century.

Manufacturers Are Not Fools. Suppose it were possible to reverse the law of supply and demand, labor at 50 per cent. when admitting, and products of labor manufacturers, etc., free. Then labor would have real protection and manufacturers, instead of laying labor at its par value and selling their goods at 50 per cent. premium, would be compelled to sell goods at par and to pay 50 per cent. premium for labor. Do you think this arrangement would suit the manufacturers? Do you think they are sincere when they advocate that labor is to be protected whether it wants a cheap labor or a high price for their products? Do you think they would advocate—yes, and pay for—“protection” if they really thought it raised wages or lowered prices? Look this question square in the face and forgetting partisanship, prejudices, ask your intellect and your conscience what “protection” is and hear what they say.

WAGE QUESTION AT LAST SOLVED. The Solution Not Acceptable to Manufacturers and Protectionists. The New York Press of Sept. 22, says that about 1,000 immigrants land weekly at New York to find employment in domestic service, and that the stoppage of immigration has raised the wages of girls doing general housework from twelve dollars to from sixteen to twenty dollars a week.

Now, what an object lesson this is for McKinley, Harrison, Carnegie and the other tender hearted friends of labor who have been trying in vain to raise wages. This cholera scourge has cost us millions of dollars, but it will be a paying investment if it gives us a solution to this wage question. Hundreds of millions have been invested in the McKinley tariff, and other high tariff measures to protect labor. As it is, however, the question is solved, right in front of our eyes. And how simple and complete. No theory and no guess work! Wages actually advanced 50 per cent. in a few weeks, and the cause will not be blamed by any party! It was not caused by a high or low duty or by any duty at all on goods.

It was caused by the stoppage of immigration. Nor is it strange when the new light is considered under this new light, for it is the labor market ruled by the same law of supply and demand that fixes prices everywhere. And it is not the immigrant who has been bringing in fresh supplies of labor to reduce wages here almost to the European level—when product per hour is considered!

It is by checking immigration and not goods, then, that we may hope to maintain higher wages here—if they really are higher. And now you would think all of you are and sympathetic millionaires friends of labor would at once begin to make laws to stop immigration. Nor such is likely to be the case. In fact these good manufacturers are likely to fight against a duty on imported labor as hard as they fight for a duty on imported goods. They had their “contract labor laws” in the sixties to induce immigration here to keep wages down, and it is their boast that “protection” encourages immigration.

The New York Tribune said on this same day (Sept. 22) “Policemen have been paid for thirty years. Ten millions of aliens have been brought from Europe and supplied with remunerative employment under the stimulus

native effects of a tariff policy.” The same New York Press also boasts editorially that our high tariff policy is draining Europe of the cream of her laborers, and the manufacturers there are doing their best to keep jobs at home. What is the poor laborer to do? Shall he continue to place his trust in a party that for thirty years has been expediting in the wrong direction to raise wages, and that will not adopt the solution now that it comes from another direction? Shall he form a new party to stop immigration, or does this big and thickly settled country have need of the brown-squeezed out of the monarchies of Europe? How would it do to take duties off of the necessities of life? How would it do to increase the tax on tobacco? Perhaps after all, it is less and more interference with trade and commerce that is in the interest of labor.

A Dental From Mrs. Lense.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, who stamped the tooth with General Weaver, the People's party candidate, to advise the press to a meeting to be held at 8 P.M. to increase their purchasing power. Perhaps after all, it is less and more interference with trade and commerce that is in the interest of labor.

We will only be here 30 days

longer and during this time we will save you 500 PER CENT. on your winter clothing. We want to

close out our entire stock before leaving and to make quick sales we'll

offer an All Wool Coat worth from \$8 to \$10 for \$1.75 to \$3.00; overcoats worth \$10,000 to \$15 for \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Don't miss this grand opportunity, come and see

QUIREY BROS.

S.B. PERKINS

TINNER,

Painter and Paper-Hanger.

MARION, KY.

R'ing, gartering, and repairing

done on short notice. House painting and paper-hanging. Your work is solicited.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas RAILROAD.

Time Card

GOING EAST

Mail Express

Ly Henderson 7:15 a.m. 8:15 p.m.

Ar Louisville 1:00 p.m. 9:05 p.m.

GOING WEST

Ly Louisville 7:45 a.m. 8:25 p.m.

Ar Henderson 1:25 p.m. 12:30 a.m.

H. C. Mordue, G. P. A.

Louisville, Ky.

Dissolution Notice.

MARION, KY., Sept. 26, 1892.

The law firm of James & Moore, composed of L. H. James and A. C. Moore, is this day mutually dissolved and all parties indebted to said firm will come forward and settle.

L. H. James,

A. C. Moore.

R. W. WILSON, H. H. LOVING,

R. L. MOORE, Jr., Vice Pres't.

Marion Bank.

MARION, KY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$200,000

Does a general banking business

and is secured by Halls' latest im-

proved patent burglar proof time

lock safe; also protected by best fire

proof vault.

Your Patronage is Respectfully

Solicited.

E. C. Flanary

Attorney-at-Law.

MARION, KY.

Prompt attention given to all

business entrusted to his care. Col-

lections a specialty.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt,

Dentist,

MARION, KY.

Fine Artificial Teeth

A Specialty.

Rubber or Celluloid Plates

STOP YOUR COUGH WITH

C.C.C.

CERTAIN

COUGH CURE

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis,

Throat Consumption, and will re-

lieve completely in the worst cases.

See that C.C.C. is blown in every hot-

water bath and take no other.

PRICE 25c.

J. C. MENDENHALL & CO.,

DRUGGISTS, GENERALISTS.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Remove Corns, Warts & Blisters with

CERTAIN CORN CURE.

25 Cts. a BOTTLE.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin

Cintment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old

Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema,

Irrh, Prairies Scratches, Sore Nipples

and Piles. It is cooling and soothing.

Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed.

It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

25¢ CROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Indigestion, Bilelessness, Irritable

Nervousness, and General Debility.

Physically reconstructive. All druggists sell it. Genuine.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin

Cintment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,

THAT TOOK TO DUTY.
THE TWO DOLLARS IS PARTLY PAID
BY THE HOME GROWER.

The Poor Cigar Smoker Also Has a Share
of the Hardship Smokers Suffer Because
of the Deterioration of Quality.
An Intertitle Tax.

The importation and general use of Sumatra leaf as wrappers has, during the past ten years, built up the cigar industry in America, made a market for native tobaccoe, given steady employment at good wages to thousands of cigar workers, and satisfied the aesthetic taste of the millions of smokers.

This tobacco used to cost our cigar manufacturers about \$1.50 before the market began to feel the effects of the McKinley bill early in 1893—when the price climbed to \$1.80, to \$2.00, up to \$3 and above—so high that a quantity of 1890 Sumatra leaf recently sold for \$4 per pound. The supply here of Sumatra and leaf tobaccoe is largely made by speculators who get artificial prices and then sell at a loss.

The United States Tobacco Journal of Sept. 10 announces the completion of a leaf tobacco trust in Cincinnati, which will be incorporated in New Jersey, and the same Journal of Sept. 17 reprints from the New York Tribune a list of fifty-six manufacturers who have made their fortunes in the tobacco industry, mostly by speculating in Sumatra.

Most of the large manufacturers of wrappers build up the industry here, but when the duty was light it encouraged small manufacturers who could always be certain of obtaining a supply of good wrapping tobacco at a fair price. Before the introduction of Sumatra the larger manufacturers would buy up the best domestic wrapping tobacco early in the season, and the small manufacturers would hold out to the last. There were, at a great disadvantage, with a high duty the tendency is to again put the manufacturer of cigars into the hands of large manufacturers and monopolists. Thus in 1890, when the McKinley bill took effect, nearly all the large manufacturers had an eighteen month or two years' supply of Sumatra on hand, while small manufacturers had only a few months supply, and soon had to use wrappers at \$2.50 or \$2.75 and compete with wrappers that cost \$1 less per pound.

This duty at once increased the wholesale prices of cigars from \$2 to \$5 on five cent goods—perhaps seven-eighths of all. Then the trade everywhere became demoralized and manufacturers were compelled to use cheaper "fillers," to make smaller cigars and in other ways to deteriorate their goods. Often they reported accounts to reduce wages. The effect upon the tobacco market was that the millions of cigar smokers upon whom the manufacturers depend, turned to the use of cheap, small, unmanufactured, and inconsiderate to the large manufacturers.

It is not surprising that Connecticut tobacco growers have been prosperous since 1890, and have been getting good prices for their tobacco. The New York Tribune and other Republican papers have been crediting this prosperity to McKinley's victory. They have also given some of the Democratic party a share in the success of the Republicans in Connecticut before their election. The United States Tobacco Journal of Sept. 10, in a column editorial, shows that for the Tribune's own admissions Connecticut tobacco has been so improved by the use of new fertilizers that it is now as good as Sumatra and better in quality. Of course this is not true, as cigar manufacturers who did not pay for Sumatra when it could get it, either from the grower or from the cigar manufacturer, etc., etc., etc. Then labor would have real protection and manufacturers, instead of buying labor at its par value and selling their goods at 50 per cent. premium, would be compelled to sell goods at par and to pay 50 per cent. premium for labor. Do you think this arrangement would suit the manufacturers? To do this would be a better and faster than the old semi protective tariff measures, and it left alone might complete the adjustment by the end of this century.

Manufacturers Are Not Pools. Suppose it were possible to reverse the process, and to tax imported labor at 50 per cent. premium, and to prohibit labor from manufacturing, etc., etc. Then labor would have real protection and manufacturers, instead of buying labor at its par value and selling their goods at 50 per cent. premium, would be compelled to sell goods at par and to pay 50 per cent. premium for labor. Do you think this arrangement would suit the manufacturers? To do this would be a better and faster than the old semi protective tariff measures, and it left alone might complete the adjustment by the end of this century.

WAGE QUESTION AT LAST SOLVED.

The Solution Not Acceptable to Manufacturers and Protectionists.

The New York Press of Sept. 10 says that about 1,500 immigrants arrive weekly at New York to find employment in domestic service, and that the stoppage of immigration has raised the wages of girls doing general housework from twenty dollars to from sixteen to twenty dollars per month.

Now, what an object lesson this is! Kirby, Harrison, Carnegie and the other manufacturers of cigar leaf, who have been trying in vain to raise wages. This chokers sacs have cost us millions of dollars, but it will be a paying investment to the present administration if it has given us a solution of this wage question. Hundreds of millions have been invested in the McKinley bill and other high tariff measures for purposes. Now, almost by accident, the question is solved right in front of our eyes. And how simple and complete. No theory and no great world. Wages actually advanced 50 per cent. in a few weeks, and the cause will not be disputed by any party! It was not caused by a high or low duty or by any duty at all on goods.

Now, the United States Tobacco Journal then shows that the increased duty did not catch the cigar leaf grower's vote. "Congressman LaFollette of Wisconsin, the responsible author of the two dollar outrage contained in the tobacco schedule of the McKinley bill, was ignominiously defeated in his district, which is almost an exclusively tobacco growing district, and a Democrat elected in his place. Hon. W. L. Simonds, the representative of the First congressional district of Connecticut, the principal cigar leaf growing district of New England, was likewise defeated. So was the representative of the Big Flute in this state."

On Sept. 23 the Tobacco Journal renewed its onslaught and devoted two more columns to explaining the effects of the duty which has reduced the price of Wisconsin and many other states to an average of five or six cents a pound, of New York and Ohio tobaccoe to reduce the price of his fancy tobaccoe.

The following are extracts from this journal:

"It (McKinley duty) did not improve the tobaccoe. It did not change the atmosphere of the tobaccoe, nor the soil, so that a better grade of tobaccoe could not be produced. The first from starting to grow to the time it was ready to be cut, it did not prevent the growth of the entire plant. It did not prevent the tobaccoe from rotting. It did not create a wider market, nor even the largest for home raised, for the trash will all have to be exported or used for manure. And it did not raise prices."

"The manufacturers being robbed of \$1.00 a pound on their wrapper leaf by the duty on the tobaccoe growers' illusion, probably share with the tobaccoe grower to cut down the price for his fancy tobaccoe to bare cost."

Sumatra has become an absolutely essential factor for the cigar industry. Otherwise no manufacturer would be

bold enough to pay \$4 for Sumatra leaf and not get equally good wrapper leaf sold at home for 50¢ cents a pound. But we cannot practice anything like Sumatra, for neither Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have the soil and climate of the tropical isle of Sumatra. Neither would our importers be such fools as to import from \$6.00 to \$10.00 bales of Sumatra a year, as they did when Sumatra came in under a low tariff. But somebody has got to pay the rates in the Sumatra duty. The importer does not pay it. The manufacturer pays it, but he wants to unload the expense on others, and naturally to the grower.

At first he thought of the jobber and dealer, but both kicked and refused to share the higher expense of the McKinley tariff. The consumer—that is, the smoker—handed him the bill.

The special going the rounds of the press in regard to an interview in which I am reported to have advised the People's party to vote for the McKinley bill, is that it was a vote for Cleveland and unqualifiedly false. I would consider it a public calamity for either Harrison or Cleveland to be elected.

Mrs. MARIE LEAKE

For Sale.

One pair of mules; 7 years old; in good order; good condition; work everywhere; also a good wagon and harness; all complete. I will sell all together or mules alone.

J. S. Braswell,
Marion, Ky.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot near Marion. The lot embraces 1½ acres; box house of four rooms, smoke house, crib and stable, good young orchard. Will be sold cheap.

R. C. Walker, Ag't

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure" is pleasant to take and harmless. Children like it. Guaranteed to cure Chills and Fever.

Dissolution Notice.

Marion, Ky., Sept. 26, 1892.
The law firm of James & Moore, composed of L. H. James and A. C. Moore, is this day mutually dissolved and all parties indebted to said firm will come forward and settle.

L. H. James,
A. C. Moore

**The DIRECT
NEWPORT NEWS &
DOP-
LUSVILLE
MEMPHIS
ROUTE
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CO.
SOLID TRAIN
ROUTE**

—BETWEEN—

**Louisville & Memphis,
With PLI-MAT BUFFET SLEEPERS**

FROM AND TO
Louisville, Memphis and Pittsburg
And New Orleans via Memphis

**The Quick Route
TO and FROM**

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington, D. C., and Point Comfort

Richmond, Buffalo City, and Toledo

Chicago, Indianapolis,
Cincinnati, Louisville

EASTERN and NORTHEASTERN point.

**Memphis
New Orleans
Little Rock
Hot Springs**

—AND THE—

SOUTH and SOUTHWEST

FROM LOUISVILLE TO MEMPHIS

No. 5, Mail and Express—Leaves Louisville 7:30 a. m.; arrives at Princeton 2:42 p. m.; arrives at Paducah 5:30 p. m.

No. 7, Mail and Express—Leaves Louisville 7:35 a. m.; arrives at Princeton 2:48 p. m.; arrives at Paducah 5:30 p. m.

No. 8, Mail and Express—Arrives at Louisville 6:30 a. m.; arrives at Paducah 7:30 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO LOUISVILLE

No. 2, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at Paducah 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Princeton 4:45 p. m.; arrives at Louisville 6:30 a. m.

No. 4, Mail and Express—Arrives at Louisville 11:40 a. m.; arrives at Paducah 12:45 p. m.

No. 6, Mail and Express—Arrives at Princeton 8:00 a. m.; arrives at Louisville 9:00 a. m.

FROM LOUISVILLE TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 1, Mail and Express—Leaves Louisville 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

No. 3, Mail and Express—Leaves Louisville 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE

No. 5, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Louisville 7:35 a. m.

No. 7, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Louisville 7:35 a. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 9, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 11, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 13, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 15, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 17, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 19, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 21, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 23, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 25, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 27, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 29, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 31, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 33, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 35, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 37, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 39, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 41, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 43, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 45, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 47, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 49, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 51, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 53, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 55, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 57, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 59, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 61, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS

No. 63, Mail and Express—Leaves Memphis 7:35 a. m.; arrives at New Orleans 4:15 p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS

No. 65, Mail and Express—Leaves New Orleans 4:15 p. m.; arrives at Memphis 7:35 a. m.

FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS